

A NEW SPECIES OF *NICROPHORUS* FROM
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Coleoptera, Silphidae)

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The following species described as new is the first reported species of *Nicrophorus* from the Philippine Islands and establishes the occurrence of this genus in that region.

Nicrophorus benguetensis, new species

Female: General form and shape as of other members of the subgenus *Nicrophorus*; medium size, black, marked with reddish orange; antennae with the last three segments of the club orange, first segment of the club black; front marked with a small red spot between the eyes; clypeal membrane yellow; pronotum glabrous, black, suboval with feebly sinuate lateral margins, disc finely and sparsely punctuate; elytral shoulders with short yellow hairs which extend the length of the hypomera and end in longer "flying hairs" on the posterior margin; elytral markings reddish orange, the anterior bands interrupted at the suture but extending to the elytral epipleura, with an anterior isolated black spot on each elytra, posterior band interrupted at the suture and elytral epipleura, with an isolated black spot very close to the anterior edge of the band; elytral epipleura totally reddish orange; elytral punctation sparse and shallow, but more dense and sharp than that of the pronotum; metasternal pubescence golden yellow, without black hairs intermixed; metaepimeron black with very short, sparse, yellow hairs; abdominal pubescence black except at tip and base of the first abdominal sternite; hind tibiae straight, posterior angle acute, ending in several short spines. Length 20 mm.

Female genitalia (fig. 1) with the proctiger lobe narrow, without a ridge, with an apical spatula greatly curved dorsally-ventrally and with setae at the apex; paraprocts of normal shape¹ with an apical ridge; lobe of the claw of the valvifer longer than broad; the portion of the claw beyond the lobe about one-fourth the length of the valvifer; coxite with the stylus terminal, one and one-half times as long as broad; external lateral margin of the coxite with a row of heavy setae extending three-fourth the length of the coxite.

Type: Female collected at light on the 10th of June 1945 at Baguio, Mountain Province, Luzon Island, Philippines, by John G. Franclement.

Allotype: Male, same data. Agrees with type in all essential respects, except the eyes are placed well forward on the head; clypeal membrane large, fore tarsal segments expanded. Length 23 mm.

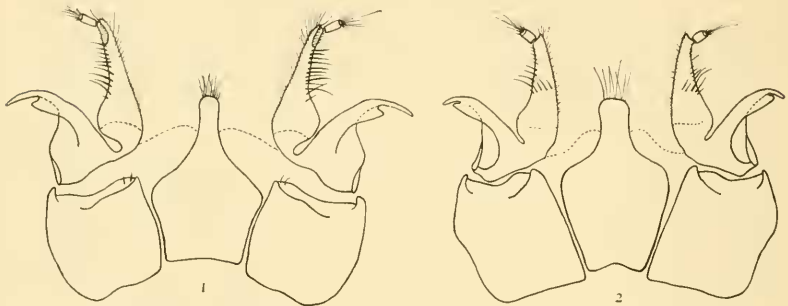
¹Arnett, R. H., Jr., *Ju. N. Y. Ent. Soc.*, 52:10, 1944.

Paratypes: 2 males, 3 females, same data. Agree with type and allotype and show very little color variation. Length 18-24 mm.

Type locality: On grounds of the Brent School, Baguio. Elevation approximately 4,800 feet.

Named after the subprovince, Benguet. Types in the author's collection.

This species closely resembles *Nicrophorus nepalensis* Hope.² But may be separated by the punctation of the elytra. *N. nepalensis* have the elytra deeply and densely punctate, while *benguetensis* have the elytra punctation shallow and sparse. In addition the pronotum and elytra of *benguetensis* are dull in comparison with the shine of *nepalensis*. A less constant character is found in the coloration of the hairs on the elytral epipleura, being yellow the entire length in *benguetensis* and



FEMALE GENITALIA (Dorsal view after dissection)

Fig. 1.—*Nicrophorus benguetensis* n. sp.

Fig. 2.—*Nicrophorus nepalensis* Hope

in *nepalensis* yellow on the basal half and black towards the apex.

The type series of *benguetensis* have a constant color pattern. But specimens of *nepalensis* examined show some variation in the isolated black spot at the apex of the elytra. Some have the spot well isolated, while others have the spot merged into black at the anterior portion of the reddish orange band.

Nicrophorus nepalensis Hope

Description of the female genitalia (fig. 2): Proctiger lobe broad, without a ridge, with an apical spatula greatly curved dorsally-ventrally and with setae at the apex; paraprocts of normal shape with a slight apical ridge; lobe of the claw of the valvifer longer than broad; por-

²For figure of this species see Fowler 1912, p. 84.

tion of the claw beyond the lobe about one-eighth the length of the valvifer; coxite with the stylus terminal, twice as long as broad; external-lateral margin with a row of heavy setae extending only one-third the length of the coxite.

Based on the female genitalia the two species, *nepalensis* and *benguetensis*, are related to the Nearctic *pustulatus* Hers.³ These three species have the following characters in common: a prominent lobe on the claw of the valvifer; lobe longer than broad and without setae; proctiger lobe rounded and greatly curved dorsally-ventrally.

³For a figure of the female genitalia of *pustulatus* see Arnett, l. c. pl. III, fig. 4.

**THE LARVA OF PSOROPHORA (JANTHINOSOMA) COFFINI
DYAR AND KNAB AND A KEY TO THE PSOROPHORA LARVAE
OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE GREATER ANTILLES
(Diptera, Culicidae)**

By HARRY D. PRATT, U. S. Public Health Service

Psorophora coffini Dyar and Knab was described in 1906 from female specimens collected on June 22 and 23, 1903 at Nassau, Bahamas by T. H. Coffin. On Nov. 5, 1920 Dr. E. Pederson collected the larvae of this species in pools following heavy rains at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and reared two males and four females which were sent to the late Dr. H. G. Dyar of the U. S. National Museum. Dr. Dyar described this male in 1921 (1) and keyed and figured the male in 1928 (2).

The female is a rather small mosquito, 1.5 mm long, with the toothed claws and beautiful, blue-violet, iridescent color typical of the subgenus *Janthinosoma*. The proboscis is entirely black; the occiput is black, clothed with black setae and whitish scales of two types, some flat and depressed, others erect and forked. The mesonotum has many small, yellowish scales, thickest at the margins, but none of the black scales centrally as in *Psorophora varipes* (Coquillett) of southeastern United States. Abdomen with apical, lateral, yellow or whitish, triangular spots. Legs black with violaceous reflections, basal three-fourths of hind femora whitish, fourth segment of hind tarsus white. Wings with dark narrow scales only.